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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/667,926	09/22/2003	Jie-Wei Chen	03-494	1618
34704	7590	07/10/2006	EXAMINER	
BACHMAN & LAPOINTE, P.C. 900 CHAPEL STREET SUITE 1201 NEW HAVEN, CT 06510				HEINRICH, SAMUEL M
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
				1725

DATE MAILED: 07/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/667,926	CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Samuel M. Heinrich	1725	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 17 and 19-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 17 and 19-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 November 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 17, 19, 20, 22, 25-27, and 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,884,906 to Morse in view of USPN 6,210,507 to Hansen et al or in view of US20040068227A1 to Baylis et al or in view of USPN 5,760,367 to Rosenwasser et al. Morse discloses a workpiece support comprising multiple jaws which can accommodate multiple and various workpieces. Morse does not disclose a glass clamping face. Hansen et al disclose transparent clamp features (see Figures 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B). Baylis et al describe a well known transparent clamp as "one part of the clamp must be formed from a transparent material so that the laser

beam can pass through the clamp." Rosenwasser et al describe transparent jaws wherein "jaws 36A and 36B, or at least portions contiguous with the grooves 40, are formed of a laser-light transmissive, e.g., transparent, material." The use of a transparent clamp element in place of a clamp element disclosed by Morse would have been obvious at the time applicant's invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art because the transparent clamp is very well known and because the transparent clamp provides improved access to supported workpiece features. Morse disclose (column 5) working on fewer work pieces than the number of cavities, and this is a selective and prescribable clamping. The direction of the clamps being described in a vertical direction is simply a description of tooling orientation and does not impart patentability to the claim. With respect to using multiple interchangeable clamp elements, the use of multiple fixturing jigs for working on multiple workpieces is well known in the art as all of the references disclose different and/or multiple workpiece fixture embodiments. Morse discloses (Figure 1) the use of a flexible resilient strip for workpiece support. The use of transparent tape strips are very well known in the laser bonding art and the use of a transparent tape along with a transparent clamp would have been obvious at the time applicant's invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art because the tape provides flexible workpiece support.

Claims 21, 23, 24, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,884,906 to Morse in view of USPN 6,210,507 to Hansen et al or in view of US20040068227A1 to Baylis et al or in view of USPN 5,760,367 to Rosenwasser et al as applied to claims 17 and 26 above, and further in view of USPN

6,202,999 to Wayman et al or in view of USPN 4,095,232 to Cha. Morse discloses individually controllable clamps, but does not describe multiple pressures. Wayman et al disclose workpiece support having multiple varying pressure application. Cha disclose (claim 6) a plurality of independent stimulator means in combination with a pressure plate. The use of a clamp having multiple pressure capability would have been obvious at the time applicant's invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art because the multiple pressures provide better control of the workpiece during various processing steps.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

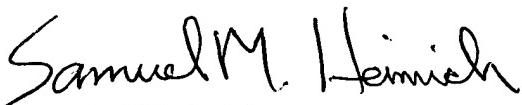
Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel M. Heinrich whose telephone number is 571-272-1175. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, P. Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Samuel M Heinrich
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1725

SMH